Interstate Commerce Law Violated.

most ruined by the column amendments

in the Senate, but, however, after many

weary years of waiting and working, the

measure was passed and we had the inter-

state commerce law, but do you know tha

inals to judgment. These great railway and

of America that the stock of these com-

to do business in this free land, for the right to do the business of his choice. What

is the record in that case? In the latter

part of the seventies the railway managers to cripple Rice in the interests of the Stand-

A Remedy Proposed.

ment. Give me the control of the highway

over which the products of your labor must

go to market, and let me fix the charges

and I can make you my slave. The eleven

of the republic, organized, as they are, un

Condemn by Eminent Domain Power

"How can these railways be taken from

hese corporations? It is easy, the public

welfare demands it under the eminent do-

main of the state. The power exists to

rivate lands were condemned on which to

ouild these railways for the public welfare.

Pay these corporations for them just what

they are truly worth, and in this transac-tion let us be careful that no injustice is done enither to the people or to the stock-

holders of these railways. But some one

says how could the government pay the interest upon the enormous public debt

says how could the government pay the interest upon the enormous public debt which this purchase would create. Mr. Chairman, the people who are the government are paying it today. These corporations are taxing the people by exorbi-

tant freight rates to pay the interest on all of the bonded debt of these roads, dividends on much watered stock, and in addition,

hundreds of millions annually for the benefit of these trusts, monopolies and favored

shippers.
"Under government ownership the people are only changing the managers of their highways, for these railways are the peo-ple's highways, and one of the greatest jurists that this land ever produced has

said 'that a public highway cannot be private property.' And the people have the right to control their highways and main-

tain them on the principles of equality.

One of the great advantages of national

ownership is that the bonded debt neces-sary to acquire these roads could be placed by the government at from 1½ to 3 per cent

ess interest annually than the bonded debt

of these roads are now placed under cor-porate management, and this great reduc-

tion of interest would be an important fac

tor in cheapening the cost of transporta-tion upon the products of the people. But

a greater advantage, a more overshadowing advantage of government ownership is that then we would be able to shake off the

grip of these monopolists from the throats

"But some good men fear the power of

patronage which the national ownership of

railways would give the party in power. I

do not fear it, that can be controlled by

civil service laws, but even if the national

ownership of railways would be a source

of strength to the party in power, they

would be obliged to be responsible to the people for a just, honest and fair admin-

istration.
"These evils can be prevented by assum-

ing control of these railways and guaran

teeing to every man equal rates on the transportation of his products to the mar-ket, and then, in addition, enact a law forc-

ing these great trusts, monopolistic com-bines, when they fix a price for their goods, then that price, freight considered, must

Say to all of the people, mine, manufacture, produce and the products of your labor shall

find a market upon terms equal to all, and you shall be protected in a fair competitive combat. Do this, and these great over-cap-

italized, unwieldy trust combinations will

wither and go down as they meet the ener-getic, intelligent, active, competitive ca-pacity of the American people."

The Mother of Trusts.

ing of his paper, Mr. Kennedy asked:

After Mr. Lockwood concluded the read-

"Do you believe the railroads, through

hunt a new occupation.

cents on the dollar.

"We all thought that that bill was al-

# M.B.Mosest Fong.

## Highest Point.

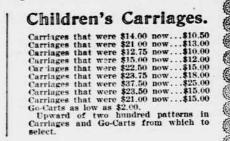
The story of thirty-seven years of business has not in it the record of any such season's trading as the past three months have witnessed here. NEVER such summer selling-

But never an effect without a cause-

We have at no time been so well prepared to serve you at a saving-there's the whole story. Today's announcement is along that very line:



Excellent China Matting, 12½c. values—for...... Heavy China Matting, 18c. values—for.... Fine Warp China Mat-ting, 25c. values—for.... Fancy Carpet Effects in Japanese Cotton Warp Mat-ting, 35c. and 40c. values... Fancy Inlaid Cotton Warp Matting, best Jap-anese products.....



W. B. MOSES & SONS.

## Where to buy that

### Wedding Gift. R. Harris & Co.'s "Feast" of Special Bargains for the Coming Week.

HY pick elsewhere from meager assortments when we can show you myriads? Greatest variety—finest qualities and lowest prices here. The coming week you can buy two Wedding Presents for what you will have to pay for one elsewhere. These prices are for the coming week:

	Sterling Silver Cream Ladles\$1.00
	Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes\$3.00
	Sterling Silver Sugar Sifters\$1.00
	Sterling Silver Jelly Spoons\$1.50
	Sterling Silver Cold Meat Fork\$2.75
	Sterling Silver Berry Spoons, with gold bowls \$3.00
	Handsome case, containing Sterling Silver Sugar Spoon, Cream Ladle and Sugar Sifter, all complete \$5.00
	Handsome case, containing Sterling Silver Salad Spoon and Fork
	Sterling Silver Butter Dish\$7.00
	Case containing handsome Sterling Silver Bonbon Dish and Spoon\$10.00
_	

#### Miscellaneous Bargains.

Fine Cut Glass Water Bottles......\$1.75 Elegant Quadruple-plated Tea Sets.....From \$6.50 up. Fine Cut Glass Bonbon Dishes......\$2.00 to \$3.00

Elegant Full-size 8-day Dresden China Clocks, with cathedral chimes, worth \$8. \$5 We have a superb selection of Gilt and Fancy Clocks, with 8-day cathedral chimes, from \$7.50 to \$150. Elegant Oak Chests of Sterling Silver, with complete Sterling Silver outfits, from \$25 to \$500.

Card-by mailed free upon request

R. HARRIS & CO., Jewelers, Cor. 7th and D.

#### Kunhardt and Allen Cheviots and Homespuns Away Below Regular Price.

Ordinarily the seller makes the price. We found a cloth man who had goods and wanted money. We had the money and we made the

We closed out lifty styles of Kunhardt and Allen's Cheviots and Homespuns at a figure away below the actual cost of manufacturing the goods.

Kunhardt and Allen make the best wool face stuff produced in this country. Under ordinary conditions no tailor in the United States can turn out these goods for less than \$20 and \$25 a suit. Because we bought the goods low we are able to offer you the best value of the season.

Your choice of the lot (fifty styles), Suit to Order,

\$15.00.

#### Morton C. Stout & Co.. Tailors,

12th and F Sts. N.W.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carrier's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

In order to avoid all danger of rulning your health by drinking impure water, add 10 to 20 drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to every glass of water je16

ANNUAL SESSION.

Institute of Homeopathy to Meet at Atlantic City.

Next Tuesday the American Institute of annual session at Atlantic City. While representing the newer school, this organization is the oldest national medical body in the world, dating, as it does, from 1844.

The meeting promises to be one of the

of great practical interest will be presented for general discussion.

A large delegation of Washington physi-A large delegation of Washington physicians will attend. Among them are Drs. T. L. Macdonald, J. B. G. Custis, F. A. Gardner, Wm. R. King, Ralph Jenkins, Richard Kingsman, J. W. Dennison, Geo. H. Lee, L. B. Swormstedt, S. S. Stearns, W. F. Corey, Henry Krogsted, Z. B. Babbitt, M. A. Custis, C. A. Davis, J. A. Frear, Julia C. Harrison, C. B. Gilbert and A. Baldwin.

Lawn Party at Brookland. On Thursday evening, June 15, a lawn

Homeopathy will convene in its fifty-fifth | party was given at the residence of Mr. Wm. Quinn of Brookland for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of Our Savier of that The lawn and trees were artistically decorated with lanterns, while those The meeting promises to be one of the most important in the history of the institute, and a large attendance of leading practitioners from all over the United States and Canada is assured.

Subjects of the greatest importance will be presented for consideration and discussion. Pulmonary tuberculosis, its early relating thereto; school hygiene, United States army sanitation, diphtheria, antitoxine, liquified air and many other topics.

Who assisted at the various booths were attired in white. There was a large attendance because a large attendance of leading practitioners from all over the United States and Canada is assured.

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Who assisted at the various booths were attired in white. There was a large attendance of leading practicular in the instituted in white. There was a large attendance of leading practicular in the instituted in white. There was a large attendance of leading practicular in the settlements for the transportation of oil. Some of these sheets showed that there had been rebates of the trusts."

This lawn party was the first of a series of three which will go to-ward swelling the evening musical extendance of the trusts of the trusts. The whole argument of the witness has been that railroad discriminations have produced the witness has who assisted at the various booths were attired in white. There was a large at-tendance, which gave generous patronage. A good sum was realized, which will go to-

#### MONOPOLY'S POWER

Testimony Against the Standard Oil Co. and Railways.

MR. M. L. LOCKWOOD'S STATEMENT

Read Before the Industrial Commission Today.

AN INDEPENDENT REFINER

testimony in regard to the oil industry of the country. The witness before the commission was Mr. M. L. Lockwood, an independent oil producer of Zelienople, Butler county, Pa. He has been a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and has been an oil producer since 1865.

Mr. Lockwood read a paper he had prepared on the subject of the oli industry. "For before the blighting curse of railway discrimination," he said, "was turned against the oil refinerymen of the oil regions men prospered and grew rich in the refining business. They doubled the capacity of their refineries, adopted new and better processes, and were going forward in a business that promised much for themselves and their descendants.

Railways and Standard Oil Company. "But when the conspiracy between the Standard Oil Company people and the railways was consummated, all men not included within the favored few were condemned to financial obscurity or financial ruin. No business ability, however great, no better process, however superior, could triumph when the highways over which you must go to market were closed against you and manipulated in the interest of your

and manipulated in the interest of your competitors.

"As long as there was open and equal rates over the highways of the country, many growing and prosperous reineries were builded at every favorable point. At Franklin, Reno, Oil City, Rouseville, Petroleum Centre, Pioneer, Titusville and Warren at Pittsburg, Clayeignd and Corry. Warren, at Pittsburg, Cleveland and Corry, the competitive contest in the business forced hundreds of the best minds to the study of better and more economic pro-cesses in refining, and the most rapid strides were made in perfecting and cheap-

"Many refinerymen made many buyers of crude oil, and the producer seiling his oil in the competitive market was enabled to obtain a fair share of the profit in the business, and the consumer, buying his oil from competitive selers, was enabled to receive the benefit of each and every economy in the process of producing and refining pe-

A Railway Contract.

"In 1872 the men who had been intrusted with the management of the highways, the ranways of the country, understood so imperfectly their daty as common carriers to the public that they entered into a contract with the men who afterward created the standard On Company. This contract was known as the south Improvement Company contract, and was between a corporways, all of the ranways that entered the oli regions of Pennsylvania. And this contract provided that the ranways should in-crease the freignt to about double what they had been charging on all oil shipped; that the railways should pay back in re-nate to the South improvement Company an amount about equal to said increase of freight rates; that the rallways should pay to the South Improvement Company a like rebate on all of the oil that anyon, and everybody else shipped; that the rallways should make any other change in freight rates necessary to insure the South Improvement Company's success in business; that the rallways should break up and destroy all refinerymen outside of the South Improvement Company, by high rates of freight, and that the rallway companies were to keep watch and report to the South Improvement Company all the busian amount about equal to said increase of South Improvement Company all the business and shipments which any of these out-

ide refineries should make.

"I desire here to say, and I desire you o mark what I say, that everything that he railway companies publicly contracted to do for the South Improvement Company in 1872, that the railway companies have since secretly and persistently done for the benefit of the Standard oil people, as I will prove to you. Prove too in the face of the facts that whenever any of the Standard Oil Company's people or their agents, or the railway people who knew the facts, have been subpocnaed to testify that they have almost invariably refused to answer, shielding themselves behind that provision of law which provides that you shall not force a man to testify to that which will convict him of a crime. The men who developed the oil regions of Pennsylvania were of the best families of the republic. The ancestors of many of them helped to win our Independence as a nation, and when the provisions of the contract of the South Improvement Company became South Improvement Company became known, it created such a furore in the oil regions as has seldom been seen."

Profit of Over 400 Per Cent. The witness then told of the fight before the legislature made by the people.

"By the evidence in the case of the Standard Oli Company," he continued, "against W. C. Schofield, at Cleveland, Ohio, we learned that the profits of refining, including railroad rebates for four of these years, was an average of more than \$2 a barrel, a profit in refining which, if economically managed and honestly capitalized, of more than 440 per control was a second to the second the second to the second than 440 per control was a second to the managed and honestly capitalized, of more than 400 per cent annually. While at the same time the refinerymen who did not have the favor of the railroad companies were being driven into bankruptcy and ruin, and the producers much of the time forced to take a price for their oil below the cost of production, while the consumers were paying two prices for the oil that they burned in their lamps.

"In the early part of the seventies I have a record of twenty-six pipe lines built to transfer oil from the wells to the railways. These pipe lines were mostly built by produces in their lamps.

These pipe lines were mostly built by producers in their struggle for deliverance These pipe lines were mostly built by producers in their struggle for deliverance from monopolistic control. The Standard Oil Company people having secured control of the United Pipe Line and American Transfer Company, began a campaign to bankrupt and destroy and absorb these pipe lines built by the producers. The Standard oil people having a large rebate on all the oil 'hey shipped and on all the oil that anybody else shipped from any of these different pipe lines, could go into the field and pay a little more at the wells, and could sell oil at a little less at the scaboard than any other shipper, and still only use a small fraction of the large rebates which they were receiving from the railway companies, growing rich themselves while they were bankrupting and absorbing these pipe lines built from the meager means which the producers were able to wring from the grasping greed of this great monopoly. Finally the producers and refiners came to understand that the highways of the country, the railways, were in the hands of a set of highwaymen. try, the railways, were in the hands of a set of highwaymen, who every time they went to market would rob them of all of their profit and a part of their principal, and hand it over to the Standard Oil Company people, helping to fasten that monopoly upon us. If you must be robbed, it does not make any difference to you whether Dick Turpin does it through the instrumentality of a pistol or what he instrumentality of a pistol, or whether John D. Rockefeller does it through the instrumentality of a railroad. There could be but one end to that kind of business—bank-ruptcy and financial ruin of these independent pipe lines.

How the Trouble Came Out.

"I have stated that interested parties refused to testify, but there is always some way for the truth to come out. There arose a little unpleasantness between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad, and we were enabled by subpoenaing the assistant controller of the Reading railroad, in the case of the com-monwealth of Pennsylvania against the

#### JUNIOR REPUBLIC

petroleum had all that Anglo-Saxon confidence in the justice of, the courts and in the power and the emmipotence of the law. If we could get a jaw enacted by Congress prohibiting railway discriminations, then we would have no more railway discriminations and no more grouble. We paid \$1,000 to a retired railroad attorney of great ability to draft an anti-discrimination bill. The conditions were that it should be a bill that when enacted into a law the railway companies could not drive a train Good Progress Being Made in Raising Funds.

## be a bill that when enacted into a law the railway companies could not drive a train of cars through. Judge Reagen of Texas took charge of that hill, and we spent eight long years circulating petitions, getting men to petition Congress to pass that bill. You all know what a magnificent fight Reagen and the friends of that measure made in Congress for its passage. SUPERINTENDENT SELECTED

Meeting of Subscribers to Choose Washington Trustees.

AN ELIGIBLE FARM OFFERED

these great railway combines and monopolistic combinations don't seem to care any The progress being made in the raising of more for that law than though it was not upon the statute books? By every subter-fuge they evade and violate it. If this great monopolistic power can control the appointment of Supreme Court judges and funds for a national junior republic to be located between this city and Baltimore is satisfactory to those engaged in the work, and a meeting of the subscribers and those who intend to subscribe has been called for Attorney Generals, they don't care what the law is. They are becoming bigger than the law, aye, bigger than the government itself. They dare to threaten the interstate commerce commission and ignore its orders, and this commission of this great next Tuesday, at 4:30, in St. John's Parish hall, 16th street above H. This meeting is held for the purpose of hearing reports and electing trustees from this city to the combined Washington and Baltimore board. government seems powerless to perform the duties provided for it in the law that About \$2,000 has already been subscribed in this city, and besides this a generous Wash-"Four or five years ago the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad went into the hands of a receiver, and about the first thing that that receiver found out was that the officials of that road in a short time ington man has offered a farm situated about half-way between Washington and Baltimore for the use of the republic. This offer comes from a gentleman who wishes in this way to commemorate the memory prior-two or three years-had paid out to monopolles, trust-favored shippers, over seven millions of dollars in rebate, and while this was a state's prison offense there of his youngest boy, who died on this place. This offer has been extremely gratifying to the people in the movement, and seemed no disposition on the part of the attorney general to bring these great crimaction will be taken as soon as the board

Superintendent Chosen.

monopolistic combines seem to overshadow the government and dictate and control the action of its officials. Behind the power of Another of the knotty problems in consection with the inauguration of the work railway discrimination, the Big Four beef combine, the sugar trust, the steel com-bine, the Standard Oil Company and the has been the selection of a superintendent, and it is also believed that this question has rest of these trust combinations feel so se-cure in their power to throttle competition and plunder the producers and consumers been solved. After much examination the Baltimore committee and Rev. Lawrence Hunt, representing Washington, have chosen Mr. Rawson Warren, a young man, panies, some of them from 50 to 90 per cent water, are selling from two to four hundred who, it is thought, meets all the require-ments. He is a graduate of Leland Standford University, and also of a theological seminary. He has for several years been interested in work among boys and has "Mr. Chairman, the greatest battle in the record of time has been fought by Mr. George Rice of Marietta, Ohio, for the right spent some time at the George Junior Re-

#### Those who have especial means of know-

ing, officials and others, here, have all inard Oil Company people raised and doubled the rate on oil out of Marietta, where Rice's refineries were. The raise was only on oil, and only out of Marietta. dorsed the Junior Republic idea. The jail people have especial knowledge of the criminal young. Warden of the Jail James H. Harris, speaking of the republic plan, "The control of the public highways is

has this to say:
"I am entirely in sympathy with the the most important duty of the governmovement, and believe it will be a solution of a great social evil that now exists in this country. The primary cause of the evil sought to be remedied by this organization is ignorance. The parents of those young boys and girls in many cases were tillers of the soil. Being ignorant they were unsuccessful. If they owned land they lost it because of their ignorance, and billions of capital combined in the railways der joint traffic and passenger association, in which they have throttled the law of competition, and have constituted one gigantic railway trust, controlling the highways of the people, dictating who shall and who shall not do the business of the country condemning this man to neverty and no one having good, fertile land would lease it to an ignorant man who managed badly. Hence, they could only lease such poor land as well-informed people would not

who shall not do the business of the country, condemning this man to poverty and that man to riches. These eleven billions of capital holding this power, combined with the Standard Oil Company, the sugar trust, the steel combine, the Big Four beef combine, the tin plate trust, together with all the billions organized in trust combinations, have constituted themselves the political dictator of the country. They furnish the millions for corrupt political campaign purposes. They assume to own the votes of all the men in their employ, and he who becomes politically obnavious to them is blacklisted and turned out to starve or hunt a new occupation. have.
"Now we have a poor manager on poor and unproductive soil. What surer thing and unproductive soil. What surer thing would bring him to want and drive him to seek ofher employment? He at once turns to the densely populated communities, believing he can secure more profitable employment in the crowded city. Once there he finds he is ignorant of how to perform skilled labor, and is compelled to perform such labor as is not very remunerative, and his ignorance and consequent poverty lead his ignorance and consequent poverty lead to vicious habits, and they at once become the criminal class and objects of charity. the criminal class and objects of charity.

"It is from this class we are to select inhabitants for the junior republic. We believe it is wrong to give alms to those who are physically strong if they are mentally capable of instruction; that it is far better and more economical to teach them how to support themselves and ultimately place them on the list of taxpayers than to support them in their ignorance without any probability of bettering their condition. Labor is the legitimate inheritance of man. There is no danger of overproduction. The condemn these railway properties just as under the eminent domain of the state There is no danger of overproduction. The laws of distribution may be at fault, but can be adjusted under our present form of government. The plan or idea of a junior republic is not Utopian, but is essentially individual. We believe in all the individual. ality that can be consistent with a govern-

ment of the people, by the people, and for the people, and there can be no confliction of these ideas by applying the laws governing the junior republic. It is much cheaper for society to furnish competent and efficient instruction to the ignorant class than to support them. But this is not all. When they have been instructed and taught how to apply their energies they are not only self-supporting, but they become taxpayers also. More still, and by far the greater benefit to society, is their moral elevation and social worth to the community. We believe the National Junior Republic can accomplish this if rightly administered. Much will depend upon the selection of a president for each society. He should be an all-round man." far the greater benefit to society, is their

ATTENDED BY NEARLY 4,000.

Outing Under Auspices of Railway Relief Association. Nearly 4,000 people attended the excur-

sion of the Metropolitan Railroad Em Relief Association to River ployes' View yesterday, three steamboats being required to transport the crowds of pleasure seekers. Arriving at the resort the visitors patronized the amusement resources of the place and enjoyed the program furnished for the occasion. Mr. J. T. Moffett, secretary of the asso

ciation, made an address. A running race of 440 yards was won by Mr. Daly of Carroll Institute, for a silver flask, donated by R. Harris & Co. Grover Naylor won half a dozen silver forks in a juvenile sack race of fifty yards. In a match race, distance 600 yards, Prof. W. F. Gilling won from C. J. Gates, and was presented with \$10 in gold and a side purse of \$50. A game of basket ball, which required over two The club boys were awarded the Castel

dies and Elsie Worth plantation songs. These two were awarded the prize in a cake-walking contest. Mr. George E. Gould

presented the prizes.

The executive committee in charge of the excursion was as follows: C. O. Tavenner, chairman; E. Slingluff, recording secretary; O. P. Brown, financial secretary; J. T. Moffett, treasurer; J. L. Ady, J. S. Yarbaugh, J. A. Taliaferro, D. A. Collins, T. H. Sturgess, A. S. Clark and J. F. Neidfeldt.

Miss Maedel's Pupils' Recital.

The piano recital given by the pupils of Miss Julia Maedel Tuesday evening at the North Carolina Avenue M. P. Church proved enjoyable to the large audience present. The instrumental solos by the two youngest pupils, Miss Katie Steinle and Angelo Weller, met with great applause.

The following program was well rendered:

The following program was well rendered: The following program was well rendered:

bines, when they fix a price for their goods, then that price, freight considered, must be the price in every township and hamlet of the land. When prices are changed in any place they must be changed everywhere. Make a violation of this law a state's prison offense for the officers of these corporations. These corporations are the creatures of the state. The state has created this great center of commercial and creative energy, and the state has the right to control them, that they may not become dangerous and destructive of the public welfare. This law will prevent these great trust combinations from putting up the price to the people of one section of the country, when there is no competition, and force the people there to pay the expense of destroying competition in another section of the country. Prevent the corporations from forcing the people to pay for a war of annihilation against any growing competition. This law will protect and encourage competition upon every hand and cure the evils which are now upon us. Say to all of the people, mine, manufacture, produce and the products of your labor shall The following program was well rendered:
Second Regiment March, four hands, Misses Inez Parker and Bessie Steinle; "Norma," piano solo, Miss Nettie Molnati; Mozart's Waltz, four hands, Misses Roberta Grand and Edna Darnall; "Rays of Sunshine," piano solo, Miss Mabel Weber; "Return of the Swallows," four hands, Master Harry Ruebsam and Angelo Weller; Donna Rosa, piano solo, Miss Katie Steinle; "Schlaf Mein Susses Kind," vocal solo, Miss Edna Darnall; "Spinning Wheel," piano solo, Master Angelo Weller; "Il Trovatore," four hands, Misses Netti Malnati and Oneda Bass; "Sounds of the Past," piano solo, Miss Inez Parker; "La Fille du Regiment," Bass; "Sounds of the Past," piano solo, Miss Inez Parker; "La Fille du Regiment," four hands, Misses Bessie Steinle and Mabel Weber; Beethoven's Farewell to the Piano, Miss Oneda Bass. Miss Maedel was the re-cipient of a magnificent bouquet of carna-

tions from her pupils. Held for Trial by Jury.

George Gardner, who was arrested by Officer Sullivan on the charge of assaulting Dan Toomey and Frank J. White and for carrying a concealed weapon, today asked for a jury trial, and was held by Judge Kimball in \$100 ball in each case. It is alleged that Gardner snapped the pistol at Toomey and knocked White down,

### Goldenbergs "The dependable Store," 922-24-26-28 Seventh St. and 704-6 K Street.

BELT BUCKLES—In all the newest effects—gilt and exidized—prettily jeweled—worth 39 cents— 25c.

LEATHER BELTS—In all colors and black—the newest styles—strong harness buckle—usual 19C.

CYRANO CHAINS—A big lot of them that sold at 50 cents and 75 cents—will be offered you tonight from 5 to 10 for...... 25c.

JEWELED BELTS—Fashion's finest fads—in gilt and silver—with every sort of colored stone setting— 25c.

HOSIERY — Children's ribbed hose, trictly fast black-with doule knee, heel and toe-worth 10c.

SAILORS-Ladies' fine quality Jumberstraw sailors, made on the fushionable "Knox" block-in black, white and all colors-worth 39c.

BOYS' WASH PANTS—In linen color and blue stripes—well made and long wearing—will be offered to- OC anight for...

PETTICOATS—Roman stripe petticoats, with corded umbrella ruffle-full and wide nicely madeworth 49 cents—tonight for... 25C.

CORSETS—A lot of summer net corsets, with 3 zones and 2 side steels —long waist—light and cool, jet perfect fitting—tonight for

#### Usual Saturday night sale with unusual values!

We shall have another of our great Saturday night special sales this evening—and from 5 to 10 o'clock the best bargains of the week will hold full sway. For these five hours of special selling tonight we have lowered prices to the lowest notch-and no saving buyer can well remain away.

MEN'S MADRAS STRING TIES—Such as sell regularly at 10c. and 12½c.—in every new and desirable effect— 5C.

MEN'S DRAWERS—Made of fine quality nainsook, with lisle thread anklets and adjustable string bottoms—in all sizes—regular 50-cent value—tonight from 5 to 10 33C.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR — Fancy-colored shirts and drawers, long-sleeve shirts—in every size—with this patent gussets and tailor-covered seams—guaranteed fast colors—such as other troces sell at 50c.—tonight for

COLLAR BUTTONS — Gold-plated and aluminum collar buttons—with round and pointed levers—and stationary post-instead of 5 2C.

MEN'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS—in white striped and dotted Swiss and lawn puff bosom styles—in every size—such as sell regularly at 50c.
—tenight from 5 to 10 for.... 39c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR — white liste thread shirts and drawers—pearl buttons and patent gussets—full cut and perfect fitting — regular 33c. GARDEN TROWELS—a necessity in every home where there's a garden-worth 5c. — offered in the basement tonight from 5 to 10 3C.

LAUNDRY SOAP—the genuine Chris. Lipp's New Orleans Oleine Soap—you know its regular price—offered in the basement tonight for.

FOOTWEAR—a lot of ladies' fine grade black and tan Oxford ties—hand-turned soles—every pair warranted—choice of high or flat heels—in all sizes and widths—worth \$2 \$1.17—tonights for......

TOILET SOAP—Oakley's Old-fashioned One Dime glycerine toilet 334C.  ENGLISH PIQUE SKIRTS—Fine quality wide wale white English pique skirts, trimmed with straps of cadet pique—latest flare cut—worth 98C.

PARASOLS—One hundred children's parasols, in all fancy colors—some with two and three ruffles—some are 16 inches long—choice offered you 25°C.

## Trousers Special.

A good time to freshen up your coat and vest with a new pair trousers at an easy price,

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WORKERS FOR TEMPERANCE.

Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of District W. C. T. U.

The quarterly meeting of the W. C. T. U. of the District was held in Douglas Memorial Church, corner 11th and H streets northeast, yesterday. There was a fine audience present, which was greeted by the word "Welcome," in gilt letters, over the platform. Representatives were present from the thirty unions of the city, as guests of Frances E. Willard Union of Douglas Church, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the association, occupied the chair, the other officers in charge being Mrs. M. E. Hart-sock, vice president; Miss L. S. Weightman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma F. Shelton, recording secretary; Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. T. A. Williams, treasurer. Mrs. S. M. Hartsock, wife of the pastor of the church, as evangelistic superintendent, conducted de-votional exercises, which opened the ses-

to those present, and Mrs. S. B. Blaine re-plied to the address in felicitous terms. The corresponding secretary, Miss Weightman, made a report of the quarter's work, which showed some advancement. Mrs. Rosa T. Pennell reported for the committee on non-alcoholic medication, and Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood made remarks on the proposition to give instruction on alcoholic drinks in the public schools. She also read a paper on "Peace." She brought an appeal per on "Peace." She brought an appeal from the French women, who think that if the women of the world were banded to-gether to express their influence in an anti-

ont. Rev. Mr. Nailor made a speech, saying to the members of the W. C. T. U. that they might count on him every time as

they might count on him every time as against the saloon.

Mr. House read a letter from his wife, who is an invalid, to the District Union.

Rev. Charles H. Butler, pastor of Luther Church, represented that the branch of the church to which he belongs is committed to temperance, with certain modifications of the pledge. It takes exceptions, he said, to one thing only in the W. C. T. U. pledgethat prohibiting cider. The church believes, he said in leaving a decision as to what is intoxicating liquor to the judgment of the individual.

Rev. Mr. Kirby of the Congregational Church said as a member of the Congrega-Rev. Mr. Kirby of the Congregational Church said as a member of the Congregational Church he is a temperance man, and that all who become members of that church have to be total abstainers. Rev. Mr. Seymour, also of the Congregational Church, next spoke to the point.

Mr. Chappell spoke a word for the good the agitation of the temperance question has already accomplished.

The president of the Frances Willard

The president of the Frances Willard Union, Mrs. L. A. Gilbert, made the noontide prayer.

At the afternoon session, which began at 2 o'clock, Mrs. M. A. Mahoney conducted devotional services. Reports from superin-

tendents of departments were given. Upon Mrs. Shelton's motion the corresponding secretary was directed to express

the thanks of the union to Mr. Kann of Market space for abolishing rum drops from his confectionery stand when the matter was brought to his attention by ladies of the District Union. The treasurer reported as follows: Receipts for the quarter, \$225.25; expenditures, \$198.67; cash on hand, \$63.98. Mrs. Ross read the report of the "Y" branch, which showed an increase in in-

terest and membership.

A brief service in memory of Mattle E. A brief service in memory of Mattie E. Brown was conducted by Mrs. Clayton Emig of the District Y branch. Miss Brown was the president of the Georgetown Y. Mrs. Emig sang "While the Days Are Going By," and Mrs. Jennie Robinson made a prayer, commending the friends of the deceased to the heavenly grace. Mrs. Howlin moved the corresponding secretary send a resolution of sympathy to Mrs. Brown. mother of the deceased.

Mrs. Brown, mother of the deceased Mr. Jesse C. Suter, an honorary mem-ber, gave a little history of W. C. T. U. sentiment in Massachusetts. There is to e a great temperance demonstration in that state, he said, on the Fourth of July. On the opening of Glymont on a temperance basis Mr. Suter represented the Anti-Salon League and the W. C. T. U. of the

District Mrs. Lawson moved a resolution of appreciation be sent to the managers of Gly-mont for establishing a temperance resort. A letter from Rev. Mr. Rattery of Hyattsville relative to temperance needs in Bladensburg was received, and read by the secretary, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Lawson,

secretary, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Clinton Smith and others volunteered to go to Bladensburg to assist the temperance workers there.

Mrs. Alfred Wood presented an appeal from the Salvation Army for a co-operative temperance meeting at the Salvation Army. temperance meeting at the Salvation Army

tent, 9th and T streets. Mrs. Wood was selected to prepare a program for Tuesday evening, June 20, and select her own as-Mrs. Emig reported for the Flower Mis-

sion. She sent out thirty-six notices, she said, and fifteen Y's responded, thus plac-ing flowers in all the hospitals of the District June 9.

Mrs. Lawson reported verbally for the work among the colored women in the District during the past six months. In the absence of Mrs. Hawkins, who was ill, Mrs. Lawson gave results. Lawson gave results of her individual

work only.

Mrs. Behanan, city missionary, made a brief address. She represented her work as being interdenominational, with no dogma or ism in its teachings. She depends upon the sales of mottoes and literature for means to carry on the work. means to carry on the work, which is individually self-sustaining.

Mrs. W. T. Belt then sung a solo. "The Things Which God Hath Prepared for You."

Madame O. Esperanca L. Jeyes, a heather was a common of more African trees but leads.

sion to Christianity, and expressed her de-sire to devote her life to the elevation of her race in Africa. A collection was taken up for her aid in

the work.

The union adjourned at 4 p.m.